minds are not given to poetry.

uck if the day gives us a single poem,

meet the wishes of a young lady of such ex-

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

thing's Park Theater-Little Nell and Marchiteen. inthey's Park Theatre-Line Act and a Bigo Open Hennes - We at least. Booth's Theatre-Fron Fron. Runnell's Managem-Double's yest State Blancell's Management of the School Grand Open House-The Kerry ()-e. Maverly's 14th St. Theatre-Fun on the Bristol. Mav\_,); a Eth Av. Thentre—Circita. Maverly's Niblo's Garden—The Shaughraun. Haverly's Nible's Gardens—The Shaighrain, Haddison Nguare Theater—Hart Ki'ka, Maxan's Temple—Mesmerien, Hiddletion's Dime Masseum—29 liewers, Stan Francisco Minartyeth—Rossiway and 20th el, hjouda'd Theater—Rilles To liv. Theatre Combane—Muligan's Silver Wedding.
Tony Pastor's Frontre-Rolls Santley Novelty Co. Mal. Union Square Theatre-Filicia Wallack's Theatre-The World

### A Fortunate Defeat.

Windoor Theatre-One Hundred Wices.

The gentlemen engaged in an effort to reform the Democracy undertook to capture Tammany Hall. They failed in the attempt. They are to be congratulated. It was a fortunate defeat.

The way to reform the Democratic party is to lay down a few fundamental, incontrovertible principles; invite everybody, without regard to previous affiliations, to join; and then adhere unflinchingly to these principles, and let the majority control the organization without being subjected to the flictation of arbitrary bosses.

The mass of the people hunger and thirst for such an organization.

There are hateful reminiscences and offen sive odors connected with Tammany Hall. Cut loose from it.

The reorganization should be like a new gun in midday risen, shining and warm with eclestial light and heat.

### The Power to Remove Judges.

The power of the State Senate to remove Judges from office on the recommendation of the Governor, is a subject upon which there appears just now to be considerable diversity of opinion among lawyers.

Mr. STEPHEN P. NASH has addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in which he argues that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to this method of removal apply only to cases of malfeasance in office, and do not extend to cases of mere physical incapacity. A Justice of the Supreme Court has writ-

ten to the Governor on the subject, expressing a contrary opinion. Of course, his views are extra-judicial, and the Governor is under no obligation to adopt them because the writer happens to be a Judge.

The District Attorney of this county has also discussed the Senate's power of removal in a much longer letter than either of the others, and he comes to the conclusion that the Constitution does not impose the slightest restriction as to the causes for which removals may be made.

The case which called out these communications is that of the Hon. CHARLES F. SAN-FORD, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this city, who has unfortunately become insane by reason of an incurable disease of the brain. He was a good Judge, and the propriety of taking steps for his removal from office was never discussed until it had become well known that there was no prospect or hope of his recovery. A statute has recently been enacted under which a fair pension would be payable to him for the remainder of the term for which he was elected, till 1890, if the Senate should now remove him on account of his inability to perform any judicial duty.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly important that the people should not be deprived of the services of a Judge in his place any longer than is absolutely necessary; but to that end it would be better to amend the Constitution rather than to remove him in the face of well-founded doubts as to the constitutionality of the proceeding.

We commend to the consideration of those who have taken so much interest in this matter, the case of another Judge which deands immediate attention doubt how or upon what charge proceedings ought to be instituted against HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE, Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York. The accusation is specific, and there is no denial. In consideration of a promise by Andrew W VANDEWATER to pay ELMER D. GILDER-ELEEVE, the Judge's brother, twenty dollars a month out of the salary which he should receive from the city and county of New York, Judge GILDERSLEEVE appointed An-DREW W. VANDEWATER to be an attendant In his court. These we understand to be the undisputed facts, and the only excuse offer ed is that the Judge did not mean to do any thing wrong. His friends say the frankness of his admission shows he did not

know any better. But is a Judge with such moral perception as are indicated by this transaction and this apology for it, fit to be trusted with power and authority over the liberty and the property of his fellow men? Let the Governor and the Senate answer this question.

## The Mahone Coalition.

What do we see in the Senate? A corrupt bargain is made with Manone according to the terms of which the Republicans to get a large share of the spoils to be used

two of his friends to offices in Virginia. of the debt of Virginia. The bill for that nominee of the Republican caucus for Ser-

the Democratic Governor, HALLIDAY. This attempt at repudiation was made more outrageous because the creditors of upon a settlement under what is known as the McCulloch bill, by which the whole debt was to be paid in a term of years, with graduated interest, at 3, 4, and 5 per cent. Manone and his faction, who sought to get control of the State, and by that means to possess themselves of the mastery of the railroad system, started the Readjuster party to break down that honest settlement

of an honest debt. There was no other question in the campaign of 1879. MAHONE made a combination with the negroes, with ignorant and reckless Democrats, with rotten Republicans, and with all the loose elements of society. Lation," as he calls it, of one-third out and out, and by relegating to an indefinite future the remaining two-thirds, and the interest

sham, invented to cover the corrupt coalition. And the only real question before the people of Virginia next fall will be whether the RIDDLEBERGER Repudiation bill shall

be approved or condemned. Manone and his readjusters have contended that the State debt was created on the faith of slave and other property; that | bate as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, the North made war on the South and destroyed that property; that the North owns the bonds, and therefore they ought not to be paid. This was the constant argument all through the last canvass, and it was effeetive in stirring prejudice against the debt pavers.

This is the sort of coalition which the managers of the Republican party have entered into. If it succeds, will the party gain anything by it?

### What Will English Conservatives Do?

Now that their great captain is no more, how will the Conservatives comport themselves in the sharp crisis which must open with the reassembling of Parliament? When the Land bill comes up in the House of Commons, and again when it is laid before the Lords, they will have a chance of renewing the astute and triumphant tactics by which under Mr. DISRAELI'S guidance in 1866 they threwout the Whig Reform bill. Now as then, Mr. GLADSTONE, to cite his familiar phrase, has crossed the Rubicon; and it remains to be seen whether his opponents under a new and less dexterous leader will have the skill and strength required to hurl him back across that river. The political situation which will present

itself in England after the recess offers some

striking points of analogy to that which

Mr. DISBAELI turned to account so cleverly fifteen years ago. In each instance the opportunity of the Conservatives consists in the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE, yielding to the pressure of the progressive and dynamic element of his party, has brought in a bill which shocks the prejudices and threatens the interests of the Whig landowners, who still control a large number of seats in the lower House, and constitute the bulk of Mr. GLADSTONE'S supporters among the Peers. The circumspection and adroitness with which, in 1866, the leader of the opposition in the Commons availed himself of this dissension in the Ministerial ranks will long be cited among the master strokes of parliamentary strategy. He played a waiting game, postponing the decisive vote by all the devices at his command, and in the mean time fomenting every spark of disaffection, swooping on every blunder in tactics or demeaner of his self-willed antagonist, hailing with fervor every new accession to his own side, and extolling the high motives of those Whig deserters who, as he proclaimed, had sacrificed their party to their principles. Indeed, Mr. DISHARDI carried the arts of conciliation and recruitment to the verge of self-offacement. He gave the Aduliamites the post of honor, and allowed Mr. Lowe to pose for a brief period as the spokesman of their joint forces, though, as he acknowledged afterward, he "never made much of Lowe." And when doctrinaires like the present Lord SHER-BROOKE had been humored to the top of their bent, when one Whig landowner after another had been coaxed into foreaking the Liberal Cabinet, they found that a Reform bill far more aweeping than GLADSTONE'S was proposed and carried by the Conserva-

Now, the new Land bill-levelled as it is at the fundamental rights of landlords, and asserting doctrines whose application to England itself can only be a question of time-supplies far stronger grounds for estrangement and defection on the part of the Whigs than was furnished by the slight widening of the franchise advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE in 1866. But whom have the Conservatives now got capable of dealing, as DISBAELI dealt, with a delicate situation and guiding a minority to victory? They have Lord CAIRNS, whose speech the other day on the evacuation of Candahar sounded like a bid for the functions of successor to Lord Beacons-FIELD. But the Land bill will not be beaten by assailing the Indian policy of the Government, and Lord Cairns, though a vigorous debater, wants the political ingenuity and fertility required for profiting by the present complication. Then, again, he is a law lord, and although PERCEVAL became Prime Minister, and men like THURLOW and LYNDHURST have been used and rewarded by the Conservatives, a lawyer has been seldom suffered to hold the reins and mould the policy of their party. As for Lord CRANBROOKE Who -- as Mr. GATHORNE HARDY did good service on the floor of the House of Commons, who was Home Secretary in the last DERBY Ministry, and who filled for a time the place of War Secretary in the BEACONSFIELD Cabinet-his chances of advancement would seem to have been exhausted when he was shelved in the upper House.

tive leader, and that all their demonstra-

tions had merely served to swell the triumph

of BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

As regards rank and station, the natural head of the Conservative party would now be the Marquis of Salisbury. Of Parliamentary experience he has no lack, and he gave conclusive proofs of more than average capacity while in the House of Commons. He will be commended also by his close as sociation with Lord BEACONSFIELD, with whose political aims and methods he has get the organization of that body, and he is | shown himself in close sympathy. But Lord SALISBURY is signally deficient in the ad in connection with other patronage in the dress and tact by which partisans are kept coming election in Virginia. The President | in order and auxiliaries are won. He is has publicly proclaimed his sympathy with thought to be mainly chargeable, for in-MAHONE, and emphasized it by appointing stance, with Earl DEBRY's secession, and there would therefore be small MAHONE was elected to the Senate dis- hope of regaining the influence of ductly and exclusively upon an issue raised | the STANLEY connection under his leaderby himself to repudiate more than a third | ship. Much less is he likely to concillate such Whigs as the Duke of ABGYLL and object was introduced and carried through | Lord GRANVILLE, who have often had oceathe Legislature by Riddleberger, the sion to feel aggrieved by the curtness and harshness of his tone in controversy. But geant-at-Arms of the Senate. This bill | the worst obstacle to the efficiency of either would be the law to-day but for the veto of Lord Salishury or Lord Cathas, as a commander of the Conservative forces in this crisis, lies in the fact that neither is a member of the House of Commons, where the the State and the authorities had agreed | main battle must be fought. It is doubtful whether Lord Beaconsfield himself, cramped and muzzled as he would have been in the House of Lords, could now have performed the feat which he accomplished

in a wider and more promising arena There is but one other name, that of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, which has been prominently mentioned in connection with the post left vacant by the death of the former Premier. But no one would rate the late Chancellor of the Exchequer otherwise than as a second-rate man, of a slow, dry, ponderous, uninventive intellect. He is capable of acquitting himself creditably in the routine of business and in ordinary deto repudiate the debt by an open "elimi- bate, faithful in the execution of a programme devised by others, but incompetent to adjust one to the exigencies of the

many qualities indispensable for leadership, has been signally demonstrated during the present session by the absence of cohesion and discipline in the Conservative ranks. Such as he is, however, he has seemed of late to stand almost alone on the Conservative side in the lower House to face such masters of de-Mr. Forster, and Sir William Harcourt.

It is true that Sir R. A. CROSS, who held the post of Home Secretary under the last BEACONSPIELD Administration, is a man of better parts than Sir S. NORTHCOTE, and would doubtless shape the strategic movements of his party with more dexterity. But Sir RICHARD CROSS lost favor with his chief during the last Parijament, because he seemed to seize every opportunity of discountenancing and reducing to the smallest practicable limits the Premier's foreign polley. This attitude on his part toward a man far stronger than himself sbook his influence with the Conservatives, and explains probably the relatively subordinate position he has since been forced to take. He is also charged with being one of those who withstood Lord Braconsfield's wish to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country immediately after the latter's return from Berlin-a scheme which, as is now generally admitted, might have given the Conservatives a further lease of power. It is on the cards, however, that Sir RICHARD may again come conspicuously forward, provided Lord Salisbury, who had quite as much reason as the Premier to resent any discouragement of the late Cabinet's foreign policy, does not assume the guidance of the

It is plain enough that whichever of these three aspirants is selected to lead the Conservatives, they will have abundant reason to regret the man who has just died. When they essay in the present analogous situation to repeat the game of 1866, they will find in all likelihood that DISRAELI'S tactics require Disragai's abilities. And if, as now seems probable, Mr. GLADSTONE shall succeed in passing the greatest measure of his life, not the least weighty among the secidents which have favored his success must be reckoned the death of his great rival.

### As a Party Matter.

As a party matter the sooner Ropentson

is confirmed as Collector the better. Then, if GARFIELD and CONKLING meas ure swords, the spectacle will be interesting, and perhaps profitable, though we rather expect to see them both run, in opposite directions.

People who fight only for spoils have not much moral courage, and they often find long legs a great convenience.

It is said that Minister WHITE is extremely anxious that his successor at Berlin should be nominated and confirmed, in order that he may return to Cornell University. But why doesn't be return? To suppose that there is need of him at Berlin, or of any United States Minister at Berlin, is ludicrous. Foreign Ministers come to the United States on stumping tours; they leave their posts for journeys in Egypt and elsewhere; and nobody then pretends that there is an aching void in the diplomatic service. Mr. WHITE has nothing to do at Berlin which Mr. BLAINE could not do in a few minutes by telegraph from Washington.

The great public question, what would be done for GRIBE, was solved yesterday by his nomination to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General. That something would have to be done for the man who at the Chicago Conven tion cast the first vote for GARFIELD, and hung to him thereafter on every ballot, had of course boon made evident by all precedents in politics.

Mr. FRYE of Maine has thought it incumbent upon him to explain in the Senate that the handworkers of New England are not mudsills.

Let the college graduates on the streeteleaning force and their self-made comrades who have not enjoyed the advantages of a classical education see which can ply the shovel and the broom with the greater vigor and despatch. Summer is almost here.

One Mr. SPRIOG, a member of the Cape Government, has refused to allow medicines and ambulance materials to pass through the Colonial lines for the use of the Basuto wounded, on the ground that "the Government does not feel justified in according facilities for the prosecution of rebellion." These poor Basutos are fighting for their liberty, as the Boers were; and this colonial Sparog would probably have treated the Boers in the same fashion. Even a British military paper is disgusted at his narrow-mindedness, thus expressing itself:

"Such an argument might be used against any vetary aid to the wounded anywhere; it comes very bad grace from the man who has torred a compon unwilling antagonists. Mr. Sersing should inta there is a hider law even than that of the breaching which he preaches—that of common mamir."

#### It shows the working of new ideas when a British military journal uses this language.

Some of the Paris editors who do not like Mons. Gamberra have found a fruitful theme for sneers in his readiness to accept invitations to dinner from the clothiers, wine merchants and commercial traveliers, and to expound to these mercantile men, in elaborate after dinne speeches, his views on the questions of the day. On the other hand, M. GAILLARDET, in his lates letter to the Courrier des Etats-Unis, applauds the political sense of Gambetra in thus making friends with the business interests of the country, in accustoming the great middle class of the population to see in him its patron and champion. \_

There was a meeting of railroad passenger and ticket agents at St. Louis the other day, at which the following resolutions were adopted: "I. That the secretary of the associations were adopted:

"I. That the secretary of the association shall keep a
black list, on which shall be entered the names of newspapers, editors, publishers, or other persons who shall
be reported by any member of this association, who shall
obtain by false representation any-free transportation,
or having legitimately obtained any such transportation,
or having legitimately obtained any such transportation,
each line at for any other purpose than is expressed or
minded in the terms specified in the pass or permit, by
setting, lending, or in any way disposing the read.

"I that the societary shall make monthly reports to
the members of the association of all parties so reported
to him.

3. That no party se entered on the black list shall b entitled to or he invisited with any free that shall be by any read represented in this association.

A that whenever all parties on whose account any one has been placed on the black list shall unity the secretary that the charms is withdrawn, the secretary shall give reduce in the association that such party is restored to good standing as to the uniter invivied.

This indicates an unwholesome state of facts and we aubmit to the Central Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents that they might, perhaps, do a better thing if they would abolish altogether the system of free transportation or deadhead passes to newspapers. When the newspapers render any service to the rail roads, let them be duly paid for the same; and when newspaper editors, publishers, or other persons employed by any newspaper wish to travel upon the railroads, let them pay for their

passage like other reputable citizens. This system of free passes is a nuisance that

ought to be abolished.

We have a letter from an esteemed reader who informs us that, while he daily opens his mind to the illuminating and quickening rays of THE SUN, he finds special profit and delight from this most commendable habit on Sunday. since on that day he has more leisure to read and to digest what he reads. He further informs us that, instead of selfishly keeping his pleasure to himself, he often reads THE SUN aloud to his wife and daughter. It appears that these ladies are very fond of poetry, and that they relish the gems of choice verse which adorn the Sunday Sun as keenly as our esteemed reader does the political discussions and other articles of proce. Indeed, he has

celient taste; but there are difficulties. In the first place, it is a fact, though she may find it hard to fancy such a thing possible, that THE Sun has scores of thousands of readers - not all of them of the pressie sex, either-who are much more interested in the news of the day, in the latest despatches from Washington, or in the quotations of stocks, than in the warblings of the American muse. Since Tan

avers that "we have no Senate now," wherefore there is no use in sending in appointments. The list contains a number of foreign nominations. If a considerable proportion of SUN shines for all, we must take into them are not ex-Benators, ex-members, and account the requirements and limitations of these matter-of-fact people whose whole war horses in general, it will not be because they have not been here by the regiment asking for this description of Presidential favors. At least a dozen expect to be sent to China. For Then. too, it is not every day or every week some reason this is a favorite post. As Ohio did not have it the last time, it is claimed now that the Muse is in warbling humor. In other words, while hundreds of men and women of all ages and conditions are probably stringing by half a score of patriots from that State. rhymes together at this minute, we shall be in Gon. Comley, the Ohioan, wants to keep his place at the Sandwich Islands. He is a favorite But our esteemed reader's daughter may be as well as a townsman of Haves, who is trying

age yet to be provided for.

"I know at least a dozen in my own neigh-

have a promise from Garfield. Charley Foster,'

field undertook to throw him off, but the Gov-

able a good many of his friends will get ap-

whose idea of the public service is something

for private benefit. The only reform he wants

is to get more out of it. It is curious to see how rich that man has got on his seven thousand a year while Secretary of the Treasury. Some-body must have made him valuable presents, for no one wants to charge John Sherman with auxiliar corrunt?

t when they resolved that every man should have every right under the laws and the Con-

domination and shape the history of politics for more than one decade. Hardly a movement is now making that has not a deep significance for our political future.

ASSESSMENTS ON CAPITAL STOCK.

Judge Beach Holds that the Lists for 1880

are Right and Past Review.

Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given a decision upon the writs of certiorari obtained by the United States Trust Company to review

the action of the Tax Commissioners in assessing it upon its capital stock for 1880. The trust company claimed exemption under the act which took effect on June 1 last, and which emacts that "the lands and real estate of the various comparations, joint stock companies, and associations mentioned in this act shall commiss took and personal inspection of the deprint stock and personal property of said corporations shall because be exempt from assessment for taxation, except as in this act provided.

example from assessment for propositions with necessive in this about the first the first the first the first the first the form the second Municipal of assessment for the first the first from the second Municipal of assessment for the second Municipal of assessment for the second Municipal of assessment for the first the first continue the first tendence continue the first tendence continue the first tendence that the first tendence is the first tendence to the first tendence for the first tendence to the first tendence for a significant for a principal of a principal of the first tendence for a significant the first tendence for a significant for the first tendence for the first tendence for a significant for the first tendence for the fi

the action of the Tax Commissioners in assessing it up

REPUBLICAN QUARRELS.

sure of one thing: that the Sunday Sun will to keep a number of his Onio friends in good continue to have the best poetry going, as well things. What may yet happen to the average Ohio man there is no telling. as the best of everything else. Applicants from other States now study the census after looking through the Blue Book, as

For a city so well provided with costly churches and melodious chimes. Troy sets a frightful example to the other up-river towns. its neighbors, Perhaps Moody and SANKEY might have an ameliorating influence upon Troy, especially now that they have had the advantage of practice on the hardened sinners of

The people of San Francisco turned out by thousands to hear Moody preach and San-mey sing, and many of them professed to be converted from the error of their ways. It will be interesting to see whether they persevere in the narrow path, or presently succumb to environing temptation and relapse into stock cambling and other sinful California practices. An eminent San Francisco preacher has privately expressed the hope that it may not go so pardly with his parishioners in the next world, after all, since the verdict in their case must be, "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," A single big silver mine up in Windham County this preacher argues, would soon scorch all the religion and morality out of Puritan Connecti-

Its machinery getting out of gear, an East River ferryboat drifted helplessly about and had one or two narrow escapes from bumping on the rocks near Blackwell's Island before another boat got to her assistance. No harm was done, luckily, except to the nervous exetems of timid passengers.

During the past two days several mad logs have been killed while running about the streets in Jersey City attacking people. Why do not the authorities look after these dogs?

One of the most estimable religious journals of the country is the Congregationalist, published in Boston; and in the intest edition of this paper we find a letter from New York in which we are told that the problem in regard to cleaning the streets is "how to get these human muscles and will to not on the streets with brooms, and not merely in barrooms and at the stuffed ballot boxes."

Of course this allegation that the ballot boxes of this city are stuffed, and that our elections here are dishonest, is not lightly made. The author must know whereof heaftirms; and we call upon him to come out and publish the fact to which he refers. Let us have specifications. When were the bailot boxes stuffed? Who stuffed them? Give us no mere assertions, but dates and names, so that the case may be inrestigated and the guilty brought to justice.

Park Commissioner MacLean trumps the learned street sweepers of the Police Board with a still more learned gardener, a Göttingen graduate, a Ph. D., and an LL. D.

#### Sunlight in Massachusette. Poss the Sp. ingheld Republican.

most unpleasant thing about THE SUN's story this week of the treatment received in our City Hall basement by a theunance man travelling frough the country in search of work is Citat very little question saistens to its truth. While the police are in no way inplicated in the matter, as the law gives, the meint-nance and the working of the tramps over to the overseers of the poor, the man who has had charge of them has been in the habit of magnifying his office to an unnecessary and sharehous degree. The community, or such a par I it as happened to know what was going on in the i Hall lower regions at an early hour of the day, or at the city wood yard back of the Pynchon street engine house tween 7 and 11 A. N., have thought his manuseres de he has been in the habit of using very abusive landings and has at times forced men to work whem they considered sick. The Marshill says he is an improper person to overmucht or anybody, and as he has airendy been discharged from his duties as tramp master for this season, it is to be hoped that he may never be em-

## A Minnesotian's Cotas.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have ome old coms which might interest Tux Sen's nu mismatic readers. The first is a copper piece, having on the obverse side the figure of a sitting lion, standing before which is a table trowned with a cap of liberty, and having on its face the words and figures. Constitution Beige, 1831." Beneath these, "5 cents' "Constitution Beige, 1831." Beneath these, "5 cents" appears to the words on the margin of this side only the word. "George" remains distinguishable. On the reverse take appears the ugure of a crown, a peculiar monocram, and the remains of the marginal motio. "For des helge." Another piece is a half cent of the United States of America, 1794, which is stamped on the edge, "I what is the state of the control of the United States of the United Stat Lanassono, Minn., April 13.

## A square Complaint from a Southerner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Years ago life insurance company in your State, viz., the Atlantic Albany, proving inselvent, had a Mr. E. Newcomb ap or Albany, proving inselvent, had a Mr. E. Newcomb ap-pointed receiver. Years and years have supportance in appointment. Is it a law or usage of your State for re-ceivers to hold on forever to other people's money? Vir-cuita is consumed in the Northera press for not popula-ies debts, yet a receiver appointed by your contractan, in New York, hold on to other people's money layeer. Is New York and more honest than Virginia? Other for the Inventor has a virginia? Other for the Inventor has a virginia?

# Mr. Burke's Suggestions.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: 1. Why should not a man's reathe accepted in part payment of the purchase of his house? cannot philauthrenists or even speculator 2 May cannot philauthrelists or even suscillative form a society to build houses for the poor on this plant. The thing is feasible. The tenant receives his deal, and gaves a mortiage to the society. The rent should be normal but a certain number of years could be added to the brim of payment to make the investment promable. The system could be carried out on the ordinary business trinciples of gravantee or comperative societies. If the tenant, through mistorities, has be given in, he has ided nothing, he has used the house and joint his cent. Thur's all.

JAMAS BYRK.

## Civilized and Barbaric Curves,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Why does not the Professor who has lately given a rule for choosing a capable rook, by observing whether the "civilized or bacheric" curve is produced in dish wipning attach our mathematicishs howkseepers, and peamen go by? They all, if they are not insane make ciphers barbarae sixts.

J. DE W. CHUKCHILL.

## Brooklyn Car Horses.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I had ocasion to take passage on car 202 of the Bocrum stree me today. A small buy horse attached to it imped an the to-day. A small bay horse attached to it imped and staggered in evident minery until we renched the deput, at Third and Atlantic avenues. There the driver considerately unfinished the siling horse and took him to the stable. The stablemen brought out another horse hardy better than the first. He imped and hobbled so that he was intered until to drive. Naturally we made slow process, and a grandiloguest individual, who was called Doctor, and who was reported to be an edited on the foat, ordered the conductor to "hurry the driver up foat, ordered the conductor to "hurry the driver up. ctor," and who we repeate the hurry the straver up artered the conductor to "hurry the straver up arter, theme and matracted, to rashed the lame and ring animal into a rapid but agoing in necessary.

## An English Prayer Book of 1616.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In today's Fex I find a communication concerning an obs-presser back. The writer has an horizon, the English line with an English prayer back hearing the date of 1810 a B. Some leaves of the Prayer back have been destroyed among remain to show its sameness with the prayer back now in use.

8. I. L.

## Starting a New Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! We the remaining two-thirds, and the interest the remaining two-thirds discussions and other articles of proce. Indeed, he has been especially instructed by the younger lady to ask us to "leave out some of the principles of which are sub-been especially instructed by the younger lady to ask us to "leave out some of the principles of the work of the care and other articles of proce. Indeed, he has been especially instructed by the younger lady to ask us to "leave out some of the prose than to only men care about and put in more poetry."

A To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SIP. We have started a party—the work-stream and other articles of proce. Indeed, he has been especially instructed by the younger lady to ask us to "leave out some of the prose than to only men care about and put in more poetry."

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## SKIRMISHES IN THE PARK BOARD

Gentle Encounters of Wit between Three WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Gen. Garfield, or Commissioners-A Learned Laborer rather Mr. Blaine, has a batch of names to send to the Senate "just as soon as there is The first business before the Park Commissioners yesterday was the petition pre-sented by Mr. Sigismund Kaufman and signed a Senate." as the Secretary expresses it. He by several thousand citizens, asking that the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Natural History Museum be opened on Sundays. The first name signed to the potition was that of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows. Commissioner Lane said that some of the

trustees of the Metropolitan Museum objected to Sunday opening, and that President John Taylor Johnston would withdraw his support from the museum if the change should be made "Does the Commissioner represent Mr. Johnston ?" asked Commissioner Wales. "If not, he has no right to speak so positively for him. I know Mr. Johnston very well, and I never heard anything of the kind from him." Mr. Kaufman was informed that the Commis sion would confer with the trustees of the

The subject of improving the small city parks being under discussion, Commissioner Wales advised against planting trees in the Five Points Park, because they were destroyed or stolen. "Baxter street and the neighborhood are bad," said Mr. Wales, "and it is useless to attempt to preserve the trees." Mr. MacLean interposed a remark of dissent and Mr. Wales asked: "Didn't you ever live there? Perhans you intend to have a policoman with a revolver placed in front of each tree."

Then Mr. Lane proposed the discharge for drankenness of an assistant gardener employed at Central Park, Mr. MacLean moved an investigation. Both motions were lost. Mr. Lane looked at Mr. Wales who had voted ngainst his motion, and said: "You want to keep a drunken man on the force, then?"

"Order! Order!" called Commissioner Cliffie, who was in the chair. "Commissioner Lane, you must refrain from such remarks."

"Weil." said Mr. Lane. "Commissioner MacLean votes against everything I propose."

Mr. Lane next objected to paying a gardener whom Commissioner MacLean had employed to draught maps. "He must be a genius to be able to do both garden work and draughting, said Mr. Lane.

"He is," said Commissioner MacLean. "He's a graduate of the University of Gottingen, a Doctor of Philosophy, and a Doctor of Laws." It was ordered that the learned gardener be paid.

Messrs, Olliffe and Wales were directed to appoint worksmen to clear away rubbish from ground the obelisk and the Metropolitan being under discussion, Commisa means of determining their own chances. It has been discovered that there are several thousand men in Ohio over twenty-one years of borhood who expect appointments from Garfield," said an ex-member from the favored State, "and at least half of them pretend they continued the ex-member. "has a brigade to reward. He came on here a while ago, and Garernor wouldn't be thrown off; and so it is probpointments. Then there is John Sherman,

was ordered that the learned gardener be paid.
Messis, Olliffe and Waies were directed to appoint workmen to clear away rubbish from around the obelisk and the Metropolitan Museum. I object to this," said Mr. Lane, "as an attempt to deprive me of my share of patronage. When I ask for my share you say: You belong to Tammany Hall, and won't get any appointments."
Order!" said Commissioner Olliffe again, Commissioner Lane read a report on artesian wells, Mr. Wales said: This seems to me a yery superficial report. I think in a short time I could write a much better report than that."
Dr. Arnold was peacefully appointed to report up at the causes of maintia in Contral Park.
Air. Lane presented a bill for 475 personal expenses, and Commissioner Wales called for vouchers. That's a small, contemptible way of treating an associate," said Commissioner Lane, "It's just what I might expect from your small brain." The bill was allowed.

### HUDSON EIVER SHAD AND STURGEON. Why the State Fish Commissioners Want as Appropriation This Year.

year while Secretary of the Treasury. Somebody must have made him valuable presents,
for no one wants to charge John Sherman with
anything corrupt."

The brigade of Southern Republicans who
came here early fare badly in their hunt for
office. They were of little account in the election, and Garfi-id (Blaine rather) regards them
as of no account any way. Their stock in trade
almost exclusively is the outrage cry. Martyrdom is their strong hold; but that sort of thing
has an ancient odor. "Where are you going
to get your gains from in the future?" demanded an indignant Southern Republican;
where are you going to get new membere, if
not in the South?" This question he asked of
Brother Garfield. The President didn't know.

Well, I will just tell you," continued the irrate
Southerner. "You can't get them unless we
give them to you. Sustain us and we'll do it.
You've now got just enough to say your soul's
your own in Congress, and must have more or
you'll have less. Stand by us, and we'll give
them to you. If you don't, you may go to the
devil, as you certainly will, and oughtto! I
tell you, it's holiday politics you have in Ohio
compared with what we have. We get the work
up, and when the thing is over are beaten by
all sorts of devilury for which the laws are no
match. I sometimes wish you could have one
year's experience in Ohio of the sort of thing we
have to go through every time. You would then
know a d—deight more than you do! Just mind
that, will you? And the excited declaimer
wiped his red face, and, looking about him,
seemed to say be didn't care a buiton who
heard him. The President had other callers to
attend to. "I read his speaches at Mentor, and
thought it was going to be all right," continued
rather musingly the man: "but now I don't
know how it's coming out. I'm not so sure as
I was." He wellted a few moments, and then:
Look here, Gen. Garfield, just for once only
half carry out the promise of a free vote and a
fair count in our part of the country, that promise you have so often made, and In the Supply bill soon to come before the Albany Legislature is a clause to appropriate \$15,000 for the Commissioners of Fisheries, to use as they may deem proper for replenishing the lakes and rivers of this State with fish. Gov. Cornell refused his assent to a similar approprintion hast year, saying that he thought abundant provision had already been made for the purpose. Since 1868, \$156,250 has been given by the State to the Fish Commissioners. A few days has Gov. Cornell said, in conversation, that the waters of the State are now well stocked through the Fish Commissioners' efforts, and that when sufficient time has elapsed it will perhaps be seen that the work already done is sufficient, especially in view of the effect of the new game laws in preserving the fish It was inferred from what Gov. Cornell said that he thinks that the Fish Commissioners have nothing to do, and that it is wissest now to let the fish give a good account of themselves.

Fish Commissioner E. G. Blackford of Fulton Market was asked yesterday if the Fish Commissioners agree in this view. He said: "The Governor must be unacquainted with the nature and importance of fish culture in this State. Last year the State hatching works at Caledonia were barely kept alive by the samil surplus remaining from former appropriations. Our State fish culture produced in the Hudson River in 1880 L334,000 shad, weighing 4,002,000 pounds, and bringing a large revenue to enterprising people. No river in America is more thoroughty fished than the Hudson, and if it had not been for the work of the Fish Commissioners in keeping this river stocked with shad Hudson River shad would be extinct. We turn loose every year at Catskill from flag, millions to ten millions of young shad. If this should be omitted for two years in succession, it is fair to presume that the catch would soon be diminished to one-half of what it is now."

"War is it that the shad already grown in the abundant provision had already been made for stitution.
"I say. Mr. President, I thought everything was going to be fair when you got in, and hope it il turn out so yet; but it seems to look curious. I only want to know where you'll get your members to make your majority in Congress if you don't."

was going to be fair when you got in, and how it'll turn out so yet; but it seems to look curious. I only want to know where you'll get your you don't."

"I'm going home to 'tend my craps," he said when he had get fairly on the outside. "Int't will be a strained the work of the said when he had get fairly on the outside. "Int't will be said the fairly of the outside." That's will be suffered the work of the said he said the said of th

A duel was fought at Fort Dosiglas, Utah, on March 26, in which Capt, Western and Surgeon Leconnte were principals.

The duel arose over a lady—the pretty high-tempered wito of one of the officers of the post. White the officers and their ladies were dining one day, Dr. Leconnte awkwardly stepped on her direst and ro-eived a sharp reduce for it, whereupen he apologized. Capt, Western was drawn into the quarrel which ensued, and he and the Surgeon were placed in amagenism, and it became noised about that a challenge to fight a duel had been issued, and that shooting would grow out of the affair the first time that they met. After matters had reached this singe both went armed and on their guard, and after a word or two, while both were at close quarters, revolvers were drawn and fired.

The Captain's shot passed through the Doctor's right hand and entered his side, while the Surgeon's bullet missed its mark. At the next fire the Surgeon's hot shattered the Captain's arm, and the next ontered the Captain's side. The Captain fell, and the Doctor, whose pistol band was wounded, decontinued the duel, since that time Captain Western has been practically inespectated for duty. to take in the Hard and Soft times among Dem-ocrats—the wedge that split that party and gave birth to the Hemblican organization—possesses a knowledge of that to which the present state of affairs among Republicans bears a striking ikeness. Squabbles they may be called. There is a philosophy, however, attaching to them and they will form a part of the actual pointeal history of parties in the United States will perceive that struggles like this are no meaningless affairs, but influence political domination and shape the history of politics for

The Craze of Motter Shates. The Pinafore its course has run, Like many another craze, The Fifteen Fuzzle's day is done. Like many other days. Not long the public twirls its thumber As patiently it waits or something new; directly comes

In every park, on every street, city's girls and boys Have tightly strapped upon their feet The rolling patten toys And never fear that they may full

The reign of roller skates.

When wearing rotter skates. Across the streets they glide. And all the grown up propie then Must quickly step saide. In vain we from or sneet or smire, Until the boom abates,

And crazes of a different style

But while its course the manta runs. As all our manias do. Have pationce with the little ones To whom the sport is new; And pray that they may never break Their tender limbs or pates, Nor suffer any pain or act

From wearing roller states.

### BUNDEAMS.

-At dinner parties in Japan it is common

to have five courses of soups.

—A Michigan lunatic spread his bread ith butter and pounded glass, and was killed.

New, and truly sincere, form of invita-

tion: "Mr. and Mrs. —— request the favor of your pres-ents at the wedding of their daughter."

-Sparkling sherry is a vinous novelty in Spain. The Spanish Government has granted a monopoly of production to three firms. It is a very dear wine. -Several of the Western States have every spring an arbor day, appointed by the Governor

and devoted to the planting of trees along the highways. -The streets of Cairo are to have their names inscribed in Arabic and French and the house numbered. It will be the first Mussulman town with such indications. -A German girl of Sheboygan, Wisconsin,

has been married to a Chippewa Indian, and has followed him to the lodges of his tribe, where she dwells with him in the usual attire of a squaw. -The Victoria Minister of Railroads refuses compensation for damage to crops by sparks fr engines, and expresses a belief that ricks are often placed where they may best catch fire.

-The acclimatization of the ibex in Switerland is so far a success. The herd which was turned out some time ago in the Grisons is reported to have go through the winter without damage, and as being at present in an excellent state of health. -The Rev. Dr. Swing went to a theatre

for the first time, a few days ago, and didn't like it. The play was "Forget Me Not," with Genevieve Ward as the heroine. He thinks that the actress was "graceful and accomplished." but he found the play bad -Arable land in England has been gradu-

ally decreasing in area, the decrease in five years being 442,000 ucres; and there has also been a decrease in the number of cattle, a decrease of no fewer than 3,000,000 sheep since 1874, and an appreciable reduction in th -The heavy duties imposed in Germany n consequence of Bismarck's new tariff have largely de-reloped smuggling in German ports, and proportionately

he number of arrests, prosecutions, and sentences of finand imprisonment. In Bremen a bloody conflict occurred cently between snugglers and revenue officials.

—Aylward, Joubert's Irish counsellor, is described by those who have visited the Boer quarters since the peace as one of the most amusing and versatile

of men. He is one of the most typical Irishmen to be met of the stage, and cannot be better pictured than as
Myles-in-Opposites just stepped off the boards into real life.

—Among the more remarkable wreaths laid upon the coffin of the late Czar was one of great beauty inscribed: "To the Czar Civilizer," from the woman doctors of Russia. Thirty ladies belonging to the medical profession in St. Petersburg and claewhere united in this tribute to the sovereign under whom their

sex was first freely permitted to practise the healing art -In a recent speech Mr. Johann Most of the Prefice and that the time was past for theoretical so-cialism, and their duty now was to use every weapon, sword, dagger, poison, or bomb, to rid the earth of tyrants, whether these called themselves Kniser, King or President. "We hope and wish " he added. " that som lar deeds (to the Czar's death) shall quickly follow, hou in Russia and all other lands."

-Longfellow recently remarked of Haw horne: "He was a shy man, and exceedingly refined. If any one thought he wrote with ease he should have seen him sail have, seated at a table with pen antigraper before him, perfectly still, not writing a word. On one accession he told me be had been sitting so for hours walting for an inspiration to write, meanwhile filled with gloom and an almost apathetic desp -Abboteford is to be let furnished by the

year or for the season. Here is a chance, says the London Towh, for enthusiastic worshippers at the strine of the author of "Waverley." Nothing can be more de ightful than the situation of this place on the banks of the clear, rippling Tweed; but there is something de-pressing and funerval about the interior of the house, and the droves of tourists who visit it throughout the year would not increase its charms. -The new Emperor of Russia has a pas-

-- The Bow Emperor of Russia has a phas-sion for economy. As Carrewitch be looked after every penny, and in his palace there was neither waste nor extravazance. He ground over the lavish generous of his lather to the very questionable gang, who had by to make debts for their imperial master to pay them. One thing at least is certain, that the Emperor will wasse a war of extermination against peculators, and will not allow any freeds or Ministers has to dis both bear. allow any friends or Ministers of his to dip their hands into the public Treasury.

-Lord Beaconsfield had two brothers-James, deceased, and Raiph. He never associated with any of his kindred, but he appointed James, in 1852, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Compissioner of Inland Revenue, the salary of which is grows a year, and his brother Balph was, at his request appointed by Lord Chancellor Cairns, in 1867, denuty clerk of the House of Lords, the salary of which is £1 200. They both, particularly James, bore a strong likeness to their remarkable brother.

-There are only four newspaper editors n Congress, but the now-spaper owners are numerous. Senator Hawley is principal proprietor of the Hartford Congress, Anthony owns part of the Providence Journal, ones of Nevada owns the San Francisco Por. Piumi ie Emperia (Kan.) Ases, Hill owns in part the Denvar Prince, Fair owns part of the Virginia City Faterories, owns the Richmond West, or most of it, and Jay Gould represented in Congress by several proxima owns controlling interests in the New York T-dans and World.

-Mayor Harrison of Chicago has just cen reviected on the Sanhatarian tesur. He is against his enforcement of Sunday laws, and in tayor of ne other estriction in the sale of liquor than its confinement to respectable places. Mayor Means of Cincinnati, on the contrary, goes into office pledged to enforce a new and very strict sunday law. He has reorganized the police orce, with a view to actually closing the saloons and a ively time is antic pated. Mayor King of Philadelphia was elected as a reformer, the issue being between the scople and the politicians. His first move is to undertake to rid the city of a partisan police.

-The Blue Posts, in Cork street, in London, has just been burnt down. It was well known to the undern generation of mon about town, and to the loun, ers of the Burlington Arcade, and round its charred. damps are twined many memories of a bygans age. Coleurand for the excellence of its plain cases, and for the soundness of its port, the sing little room up stairs was the frequent resort of Charles Dickens, Thackerny, Douglas Jerrold, and other kindred spirits. The meet was limited, and generally consisted of codfish and orster sauce, and rump steak, '34 port, and excellent yin punch —" a frast of reason and a flow of soul," which more than made the amorfe for the simplicity of the fare.

-An instance of coolness and courage in a boy is reported in a letter from Wakkerstroom, in South Africa. The extrison made a raid for the purpose of capsome citile, but were compelled to getreat into Wirle falling back, a youngster about 15 years id was thrown from his horse, which run off and left him. Finding he could not escape from the Boers, who were in close pursuit, he lay down behind some stores on the stope of the fall. A few minutes afterward, four e the enemy came gall-ping up, when the buy lot fly, knocking one out of his saidie. The three men who unming into an ambiscade, wheeled and builted for our lives. The boy then crept on his hands and fort to he top of the hill, took to his heels, and escaped

- The Economist (London) dwells on the redominance today in England of a Prime Minister. The whole course of public business has come to be regu and on the theory that, besides the sovereign and the roversing committee, called the Cabinet, there is an of herr to whom every chief of a department looks for guid-tine and for advise indistinguishable from command. It is Suretary of State doubts, he asks, the Prime Minister, and if he differs from him he re-aria. He competely does the country make the Premier responsible for all that is done that the fact that he is legally unity promus compares s almost lorgettee, and justacians of the future run som inger of believing that parer Queen Victoria there was nity one Minister at a time, just as Englishmen fancy here is only one in Germany, whose hame is Rismarck.

Dr. Oscar Lenz, the Austrian explorer, has returned to Europe after an expedition in Central Africa which few Christians have ever rivalled. He penetrated the Salara Desert, from Morocco to Timbus-too, the Nocca of Ethiopia. This is a feat attended with as much danger as the well-known journeys becard Burton and Palgrave to the sacred city of Arabia. The adventurous Austrian passed for a Turkish doctor in hit travels in North Africa. Dr. Long saw enough to conrince him that the mystery which enshrouds Timbucts is maintained for other than spiritualistic research lie found that the slave trade is carried on there much a very large scale. There are groups of immense huts, which form whole quarters of the town, and in these the slaves are lodged, while they are sleen used as ware-liouses for ivery gold dust, estrich leathers and wares.

-Some of the Nihilists, who are known as Federalists," have drawn up a scheme of ivercame tion which they propose to exist forward after the least notion of the present solitical regime. According to this scheme, Russia would be spit up into a number of small free States, which would be only calmented will each other by a Congress and a President, like the United States of North America small and all coverning communal States are they any the primitive forms of Russian politics life it was not year the 1-1-the and his successors who, with the help of the Tartare created the present contrained and autocratic empire. Such a scheme would, it is believed, find favor with many members of the constitutional party who feel the difficulty of governing a nation of Microsofts of people by a single central fractionals, and size with some of the "obl Russians," who dream of establishing in opposition, to the riviness and the West, an improved clyingation based on U-posterior of autoent Russia.